

## CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing a purified 2-cyanoacrylate by distilling a crude 2-cyanoacrylate in the presence of a polymerization inhibitor, characterized  
5 in that a polymerization inhibitor having a boiling point at normal pressure of within  $\pm 12^{\circ}\text{C}$  of the boiling point at normal pressure of the purified 2-cyanoacrylate is used as the polymerization inhibitor.
2. The production method according to Claim 1, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is an anionic polymerization inhibitor.
- 10 3. The production method according to Claim 2, wherein the anionic polymerization inhibitor is a halocarboxylic acid or a halosulfonic acid.
4. The production method according to Claim 3, wherein the halocarboxylic acid or the halosulfonic acid is chloroacetic acid, dichloroacetic acid, trichloroacetic acid, bromoacetic acid, dibromofluoroacetic acid,  
15 3-chloropropionic acid, 2,2-dichloropropionic acid, 2-bromopropionic acid, 2-chlorobutyric acid, 4-chlorobutyric acid, pentafluoropropanesulfonic acid, nonafluorobutanesulfonic acid, trichloroacrylic acid, undecafluoropentanesulfonic acid, tridecafluorohexanesulfonic acid, or 3-methylsulfanylpropionic acid.
5. The production method according to Claim 2, wherein the anionic  
20 polymerization inhibitor is a  $\text{BF}_3$  methanol complex or a  $\text{BF}_3$  ethanol complex.
6. The production method according to Claim 1, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is added to a vessel in advance.
7. The production method according to Claim 1, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is dissolved in a purified 2-cyanoacrylate and continuously  
25 added via an upper part of a distillation vessel or an upper part of a distillation column.
8. The production method according to Claim 6, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is added at 1 to 1000 wt ppm relative to the crude 2-cyanoacrylate.

9. The production method according to Claim 7, wherein the polymerization inhibitor is added at 1 to 1000 wt ppm relative to the crude 2-cyanoacrylate.

10. The production method according to any one of Claims 1 to 9,  
5 wherein a crude 2-cyanoacrylate obtained by heating and condensing a cyanoacetic acid ester and formaldehyde in an organic solvent in the presence of a basic catalyst, and depolymerizing the condensate thus obtained in the presence of a depolymerization catalyst and a polymerization inhibitor at reduced pressure and high temperature is used as the crude 2-cyanoacrylate.

10 11. The production method according to any one of Claims 1 to 9, wherein distillation employs a method in which heating is carried out at reduced pressure using a packed distillation column.

12. The production method according to any one of Claims 1 to 9,  
15 wherein distillation is carried out by further adding, to a 2-cyanoacrylate in a vessel, an anionic polymerization inhibitor and a radical polymerization inhibitor that have a boiling point that is higher than the boiling point of the 2-cyanoacrylate by more than 12°C.

13. The production method according to Claim 12, wherein the anionic polymerization inhibitor is phosphorus pentoxide and the radical polymerization  
20 inhibitor is hydroquinone.